Pastage to Foreign Countries sided THE SUN, New York city.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned. Very must in all cares send stamps for that purpose

The End of a Great Fight.

Vesterday was a red-letter day for the Democracy of these United States. There is all the more occasion for rejoicing, and mutual congratulation, and general encouragement, because the days coming to the Democracy just now seem to be painted black oftener than with any bright color.

The passage by the Senate of the bill repealing the odious Federal Election laws of 1871 completes a reform for which THE SUN has been laboring with all of its heart for many years. The whole body of statutes enacted by the Republican party in the flush days of unscrupulous, uncontrolled partisanship, for the oppression of Democrats particularly in the South and in New York city, is wiped out forever. The fight of resistance against the Force bill, designed to perpetuate and perfect the hateful system of Federal interference at the polls, has been followed by an equally sucssful fight of aggression against the existing laws of Davenportism, with all that the term implies. Davenportism disappears now. The iron cage is smashed, The army of spies, tramps, and loafers at the polls, holding commissions from the United States Government as officers of the law, is mustered out finally and for all time. The pledge in the very first paragraphs of the Democratic platform of 1802 has now been splendidly redeemed.

The signature of the President to the repeal bill will eardly be withheld. Although this whole campaign for a principle vital to Democracy has been presecuted by the party without practical assistance from Mr. CLEVELAND, and without any evidence of sympathy or interest in that quarter, we can imagine no present motive on his part for a veto of the bill. Whatever may be Mr. CLEVELAND's personal indifference to Democratic ideas on the subject of Federal Interference and centralization of power in the Executive, he is not likely to undertake the responsibility of blocking at the last stage this glorious and long-desired Democratic achievement.

The immense importance of the victory which we record this morning will be appreciated more and more as time goes by. The statutes repealed are twenty-three years old this month. They have existed during a period long enough to make a voter of an unborn boy. Next November. for the first time since 1871, citizens of every State will go to the polls to vote for Federal officers, free from danger of annoyance or arrest by the hirelings of any DAVENPORT. Federal interference, with all of its disgraceful machinery of force and fraud, is at an end.

That is something to be sincerely thankful for. To Democrats everywhere, but pecially to our brethren in the South and in this great Democratic city, THE SUN renews the assurance of its distinguished consideration and loval concern.

Still Intriguing in Hawaii.

The conduct of Minister Willis in Ha waii since the failure of the main project of Mr. CLEVELAND'S policy of infamy, requires explanation. Mr. Willis's studied insult on Jan. 17 to the Government to which he is accredited, looks like an attempt on his part, under instructions from Washington, ment trouble in the interest of the rapidiy dwindling royalist party.

Although Mr. WILLIS occupies in one reepect a position unique in the history of tive in Hawaii of the United States Government. He has been compelled, it is true, to bear to the Government to which he is scredited the preposterous and unheard-of request of Mr. CLEVELAND that that Govsament shall voluntarily abdicate its powor in favor of a woman who has been for a year a private citizen of Hawaii. The reest was promptly, firmly, and with digmity declined, to Mr. Willis's humiliation and to the angry and spiteful mortification of his principal in Washington. Nevertheless, WILLIS is still Minister, bound by the ordinary diplomatic rules of courtesy to the Government receiving him.

That Government has been recognized not only by BENJAMIN HARRISON and by the Senate of the Fifty-second Congress, but over and over again by the present Administration of Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. WILLIS'S official relations with it are precisely the same as those of Mr. BAYARD with the British Government, of Mr. Eusris with the French Republic, or of Mr. Rusyos with the Imperial Government of Germany. Jan. 17 is the Hawaiian Fourth of July. The 17th of last January was the first anniversary of the establishment of the Hawaiian Government, to which both BLOUNT and WILLIS went out carrying almost gushing messages of friendship and good will from Mr. CLEVE-LAND. To an invitation to participate officially in the celebration of the day, Willis returned a refusal; and he also put emphasis upon his declination by sending orders to Admiral Inwin to display no flags upon the American ships, and to permit no American officers or sailors to attend the celebration. It is alleged in the last despatches from Honolulu that in this matter Mr. WILLIS acted on a private understanding with the British Minister, who is an open partisan the dethroned Queen. However that ay be, the insulting behavior of the merican Minister brought to him promptly the thanks and congratulations of the lead-

ing royalist conspirators in Honolulu. Thus it appears that although Mr. CLEVE-LAND pretended to turn over to Congress the settlement of the Hawaiian question, and to act from that time merely as a reporter to Congress of information received through the Dopartment of State, he is really at work as before, prosecuting through WILLIS his intrigues in behalf of

the woman LILIUOKALANI. Apparently the game which Willis is now playing is to provoke by deliberate insults to the Provisional Government his own dismissal from the islands. Such a dismissal would be justifled by the incident of Jan. 17; but it would afford to Mr. CLEVE-LAND the opportunity which he seems most of all to desire, namely, to break off diplomatte relations with Hawaii by pefusing to soud to the Senate the name of a successor to Willis, leaving the field clear in the emplicators to do their utmost to destroy the Provisional Government.

tu describing such a trick, attempted be- in any circumstances, be able to compel an division of classes. One class gets suffi-

hind the backs of the Senators and Represcutatives in Congress. Infamous intentions and treachery upparalleled have been thwarted up to the present time by the good sense and manly patriotism of Mr. Dong and his colleagues. The policy of infamy seems now to have reached the stage of microscopic meanness and spite.

Revenue or Bonda?

The Herald is making a vigorous effort to

create a sentiment in Congress and among

the people in favor of the issue by the Government of a large amount of bonds of the denomination of \$20 each, at 3 per cent. interest, as a "popular loan." Such a loan, says our enterprising contemporary, "will confer a boon upon the people, giving them an advantage hitherto possessed only by the wealthy to become owners of Government securities." Make the Government the custodian of the savings of the people!" cries the Herald. If it is to be the policy of the Democratic Congress to pay the current expenses of the Government by borrowing money for the purpose, the Herald's "popular loan" is worth consideration. The statistics of the

savings banks of the Union for the year 1891-2 showed that 4,781,605 people had deposited in them savings of the aggregate amount of \$1,712,769,926, or an average of \$358.20 to each depositor. This sum and this average have been decreased during the past year of depression and hardship; but enough remains to give the Federal Government something like \$1,500,000,000 if the people will make it the custodian of their savings by lending them to it at 3 per cent.

With so vast an accumulation to draw upon, the Government would not need to worry itself during the whole of the present Administration about making its revenues sufficient to pay its expenses. The Senate could go on and rush through the Wilson tariff for a deficiency in the same light-hearted way in which that bill was ratiroaded through the House, careless whether the defleiency was \$75,000,000 or \$150,000,000. It could extend still further the free list, and even make it nclude all importations, simply authorizing the Treasury to borrow the money to pay the expenses of the Government.

But the people did not in November. 1892, vote for more bonds and more debt. They voted that the Government as it went along should pay its way by collecting tariff duties adjusted with sole reference to getting revenue sufficient for its honest and economical administration. Nothing was said in the Chicago platform about borrowing money and making the Government "the custodian of the savings of the people." Notody voted for the Democratic party in order to increase the debt of the Government. Every Democratic vote was polled with the under standing and on the express piedge that the Democratic party would make no debt, but would pay the expenses of the Government with the revenues of the Government.

Will the Liberal Unionists Desert the Tories?

If it were generally believed in London that Mr. GLADSTONE's resignation is not far distant, we might take for granted that the Liberal Unionists would be considering the possibility of ultimate reunion with the bulk of the Liberal party. As a matter of fact, a step was taken in that direction on Tuesday in the House of Lords, when the Duke of DEVONSHIRE successfully opposed an amendment to the Parish Councils bill which had been offered by Lord SALISBURY in the interest of the landlords.

There is one thing, and one thing only, which could prevent the Duke of DEVONshire, and his followers in both Houses, from renewing their former relations of comradeship with the Gladstonians. If the latter, after the retirement of their chief, should adhere firmly to his intention to give Ireland a separate Parliament, the Liberal Unionists would, of course, continue to hold themselves aloof, and to cooperate with the Tories. But no one believes that home rule, considered as a principal and an inseparable feature of the Liberal programme, will survive the withdiplomacy, he is yet the official representa- drawal of Mr. GLADSTONE to private life. The McCarthyites themselves do not believe it. They know that, outside of Mr. JOHN MORLEY, there is not one leading Gladstonian who is sincerely devoted to the project. So firm are their convictions on this point that they are already preparing to resume Mr. PARNELL's independent attitude; and the moment Mr. GLADSTONE leaves the public stage they will present a peremptory ultimatum to his adherents. They will insist that the Gladstonians shall forthwith give guarantees of fidelity to their Irish allies, not only by an immediate reintroduction of the Home Rule bill, but by proposals for the relief of evicted tenants and for amnesty to political prisoners. As a further precaution against treachery, they will demand that these measures shall take precedence of all other legislation. The McCarthyites will be forced to exact these pledges of good faith, in order to determine precisely where they stand, to forestall their Parnellite rivals, and to set themselves right with their constituents. But, as we have said, it is extremely improbable that the Gladstonians, who are notoriously lukewarm about home rule, and who will be broken into fragments after the retirement of their leader, will return a favorable answer to such resolute demands. If they reject them, they will expose themselves to defeat in the House of Commons, to effect which the McCarthyites need only abstain from voting. They must, then, appeal to the country; but how slight will be their chance of returning a majority over Unionists and Irish Nationalists combined! Evidently, the defection of the McCarthyites will have to be counter-

between two stools. Should the Gladstonians determine to reject the McCarthyite demands, they would obviously have strong motives for effecting a reconciliation with the Duke of DEVONSHIRE and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. There is not one feature of the Newcastle programme to which these leaders of the Dissident Liberals would not assent, provided home rule was discarded. They would unquestionably support not only the Employers' Liability bill and the Parish Councils bill in their original forms, but production, the clothes they must wear, also the abolition of plurat voting, a reform of the registration laws, and a large extension of the powers of the London Council. Probably, too, although this is less certain, they would agree to the disestablishment of the Kirk of Scotland and of the Anglican Church in Wales. The cooperation of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE would give the Liberals a fair prospect of controlling the House of Lords, as was made clear on Tuesday by Lord Salishthy's admission that he could not hope to carry his amendment in the face of the Duke's opislands for British influences and royalist | position. It is true that the Dissident Liberals have not votes enough in the present House of Commons to offset the defection | tion by class legislation for their benefit. Pettiness is too large-sized a word to use of the McCarthyites, who will, therefore,

balanced by a reunion with the Dissident

Liberals, unless the Gladstonians are to fail

to the constituencies. But it be remembered that, in the general election of 1985, when, proclivitles of the yet, the political agricultural voters lately enfranchised were undetermined, the Liberal party then unbroken, returned almost as many members as the Conservatives and Irish Nationalists combined. If we may judge from the part taken by the agricultural voters in 1892, the reunited Liberals would now have a chance of outdoing what they accomplished some nine years ago.

A reunion of the Liberals seems to be the logical outcome of the disposition to shelve home rule, already disclosed by not a few Gladstonians, and likely to find full vent in the absence of their chief's restraining hand. No less inevitable is the reversion to Mr. Panneta's tactics of independence and obstruction on the part of the Irish Nationalists. Once finally convinced that nothing can be gained from Englishmen but by compulsion, both factions of the Irish party will see the necessity of consolidation; and we can assure them that their fusion will meet with hearty approval and generous support in the United States. In the face of danger, the divisions which followed Mr. Parnelli's death should cease. The policy of subservient coalition has failed, and the completeness of the failure will be made plain on Mr. GLADSTONE'S retirement from public life. There is only one way to gain a separate government for Ireland, and that is by rendering the government of England impossible on any other terms.

Nominations Proper and Improper.

Governor FLOWER sent to the Albany enate on Tuesday the nomination of Dr. W. T. JENKINS as Health Officer of the Port of New York. According to the rule, it was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, which has, of course, a Republean majority, and is opposed to the Governor on political, though not on personal grounds. The nomination is an excellent one Dr. JENKINS has shown himself to be a faithful and intelligent officer, siert to danger, tireless in his labors, as a physician should be, and prompt in devising sanitary measures for evoluting pestilence. which has twice threatened the whole United States through this port. He is withal, a Democrat, in excellent party standing; and one additional reason for making this nomination, promptly at the expiration of his term, is that the next Governor, to be elected in November, may be a Republican, in which case the people would probably be deprived of the valuable services of Dr. JENKINS.

In some respects the case of Dr. JENKINS again recalls to public attention the case of Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM, a candidate for a judicial, not a sanitary, office, whose nomination has been sent by another Democratic official to another Senate, and by it referred to a committee. Mr. PECKHAM is not now, it is true, the holder of any public post, and, except when District Attorney for this town for ten days in 1883, has never held one. Unlike Dr. JENKINS, he has never performed any duty to the Democracy, of such a character as to strengthen it in public confidence, and to cause the voters to desire more service of the same sort. But Mr. PECKHAM's name is before a committee, as is Dr. JENKINS'S, and the prospect of confirmation, we should say, is about equal in both cases.

What, if anything, will Governor FLOWER do to secure a majority vote of the Senate, which he has on his hands, so to speak? Will he send for recalcitrant members and insist upon their assent to the nomination of JENKINS? Will be withhold appointments in the State service from the constituents of Senators who are conscientiously opposed to such confirmation? Will all executive favors be cut off from members of the Commerce and Navigation Committee, who refuse to applaud this choice? Will the abolition of the State Senate, established by the Constitution, be advocated by cuckoos on the back stairs of the Executive Mansion? Will the Governor use his influence with the Evening Post to have it publish scurrilous attacks upon the faltering Senators? Will Puck, in his service and on his behalf, publish portraits of the malcontents, displayed as animals in a cage? Will the Staats-Zeitung hold up to censure, in sentences of seventy-seven words each. each word containing not less than nineteen letters, the unworthiness of those who object to JENKINS? Will patronage be used as a club to enforce Senatorial support of the popular Doctor? Will there be reprisals against those who do not share the Governor's well-founded admiration of his services and qualifications?

We think not. The Governor, like the manly Democrat that he is, has performed his full official duty in sending the name of Dr. JENKINS to the Senate. He will observe the proprieties of his office and not interfere in the deliberations of that body. If the Committee on Commerce and Navigation makes, as it should, a favorable report on the JENKINS nomination, and the Senate ratifies it, all will be well. If either fails to ! do this, it is no fault of the Governor's. He has done his duty, and justified the support of the voters of the State, who elected him in 1891 by a majority of 47,000, and have never regretted it since.

The Culminating Atrocity of Class Legislation."

The McKINLEY tariff can no longer be called "the culminating atrocity of class legislation," as it was truly described and denounced in 1892 by the Chicago platform. That odious distinction now belongs to the WILSON tariff.

The class legislation of the WILSON tariff establishes these six distinct classes; 1. The class of producers of so-called "raw

materials" who are left wholly without protection; for instance, wool growers, lumbermen, and miners of coal and iron. 2. The class of manufacturers who are

protected to a larger or a smaller extent. 3. The class of importers and users of goods put on the free list.

4. The class of importers and users of goods on which duties are imposed.

5. The class who must pay an income tax. 6. The class not taxed on their incomes. The producers of such articles as are admitted free of duty, are compelled to pay taxes for the benefit of the manufacturers of the implements they employ in their and many other articles essential to their living and industry. They are thus singled out as a class against whom there is injurious discrimination in taxation. The manufacturers are singled out as a class profiting by taxation discriminating in

their favor. The wool grower, the lumberman, and the miners of coal and trop, are obliged to sell to the manufacturers the products of their industry in competition with the production of the whole world. They must buy the manufactures made with their materials thus sold, from manufacturers who are protected against such competi-Among the manufacturers there is a sub-

elent protection against foreign competi tion, and the other is not enough protected to escape from ruin by that competition. 88

The importers of the articles on the free list will have an absolutely free field. The others will be handleapped by duties laid for the discouragement of their business.

The discrimination in taxation against people with incomes above the limit established is made on the infamous ground that the proposed victims of such atrocious class legislation are a small number as compared with the whole body of voters; and that hence it is politically safe to strike at them. Following that vile method, the communistic devisers of the trick might go shead and impose all the taxation on them, as too feeble politically to defend themselves against such extortion.

Then, is not the Wilson bill "the culminating atrocity of class legislation"? Could a more iniquitous system of taxation be devised, a system more thoroughly and flagrantly un-Democratic and un-American?

Sire and Son. Congressman WILLIAM EVERETT'S eulogy of the policy of infamy of the present Administration, with its opposition to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, is a melancholy example of what Clevelandism, pure and simple, will lead to. Dr. EVERETT. as soon as practicable after his election to Congress, took occasion to explain how the leadership of CLEVELAND gave him a valuable source of guidance in political affairs. As a refreshing contrast to his speech in the House on Tuesday, may be set off the splendid sentiment of his illustrious father, which still thrills with patriotle ardor, as it comes echoing from an earlier generation:

"We have no fereign yoke to throw off; but in the discharge of the duty devolved upon us by Providence, we have to carry the republican independence which our fathers achieved, with all the organized matrix tions of an enlightened community, institutions of religion, law, education, charity, art, and all the thousand graces of the highest culture, beyond the Missourt, beyond the Sierra Nevada, perhaps in Ume around the circuit of the Antilles, perhaps to the archi pelagoes of the central Pacific."

Such is the step from the Americanism of EDWARD EVERETT, the father, to the Clevelandism of WILLIAM EVERETT, the son,

All honor to the gallant and fearless SICELES of New York, as loyal to truth, duty, and Demogracy in Washington in 1894 as when in 1863 he left his leg on the deadly field of Gettysburg!

How many Democrats in the House there are who share his convictions but fall short of his courage.

Why shouldn't the Federal Administration give the anti-snappers the offices they are waiting for, which they need, and which they say that they are entitled to? The regular Democracy can do without them: the antisnappers can't.

In the event of hostilities between Engand and the United States, England could not possibly defend or retain Canada. This re-mark was uttered repeatedly by Sir Gronog BESNET, the English military expert, in an address which he recently delivered before the Junior Constitutional Club in London, upon the defences of the British empire. His language was as sharp as he could make it. It would be impossible for us to prevent the occupation of Canada by the forces of the United States." "It would neither be useful nor practicable for the Government to prepare any measures for the defence of Canada." Sir. cas could only offer consolation to the club by saying that "happily the attitude and the feelings of the American people are

essentially peaceful." The Canadians would do well to take warning from Sir George's words. They have always entertained the foolish conceit that England is able and ready to give them complete protection at any time in any emergency. Whenever they are in an insolent mood, they boast very loudly of England's power to protect them. They need the warning which they have received from a high military authority. England, as they are told by Sir George CHENEY of her Majesty's service, cannot defend them any more than they can defend themselves, if they fall foul of this country.

Middletown, in Orange county, is sur rounded by a rich dairy and stock, raising disprinted the other day a United Press despatch from there, giving the results an investigation of the condition of the herds and the dairies made by Dr. SUTCLIFFE. the veterinarian. According to the report of this expert, a large proportion of the cows of the region are afflicted this year with tuberculosis, the bacilli of which exist both in the meat and in the milk that are sent to this market. This is an alarming revelation, and t cannot be left unheeded by the State Board of Health. The stock owners and dairymen o Orange county must, in their own interest, take means to secure an official inspection through which the public will be relieved from anxiety and danger. They could not do a worse thing for themselves than to make any attempt to conceal unpleasant facts. The diseased stock must be destroyed; the infected nilk must not be marketed

In the address which Dr. Porren delivered here before the Academy of Medicine on Wednesday of last week, he gave a warning of the danger of the communication of tubercular disease from animals to human beings and expressed the opinion that the very great mortality from consumption in this city partly owing to the use of food containing the part of many of our influential papers and bacilli of tuberculosia. "There must be a thorough examination," he said. "of all animal foods, and also of all animals that furnish food for manking, and also of the food given to these animals." He spoke with the greatest gravity upon this subject, as he held up the mortality records of the last year. Again he said: "If any food-supplying animal is found to be afflicted with tul-erculosis, it must instantly be killed, and should be cremated. so as to prevent the spread of the dangerous germs."

We cannot doubt that the vigilant President of the State Board of Health will speedily provide for an examination of the herds and the dairies of Orange county, and give to the pec ple of New York a report upon the distressful statements made by Dr. SUTCLIFFE. The prosperity of Orange county and the health of the city ought not to be needlessly endangered.

There is a gray-bearded old American to be seen in these times who has had rough experience for a half year, but in yet as chipper as man can be. He got out of a job last summer, found something else to do for a while and, when that fatied him, tried other things and yet other as temporary expedients while rade was bad. Finally, in December, when his funds had been reduced to seven cents, he invested the money in evening papers, took his stand at the southwest corner of City Hail Park, proclaimed "Evening Sun-extra-one cent." sold out, bought more stock, and by 10 o'clock had five honest nickels in his packet. The next night he was at the same spot with his papers, and he has been there every night since, parring Sundays. One night of Januarr, about 7 o'clock, when the snow was falling, a pedestrian went over to him, got a paper, and said: "lan't this pretty cold "Not a bit; coat buttoned, slouch pulled down, and running off the papers." Another night the periestrian appeared. How do you get along?" "First rate. he answered in cheery tone. Another night: "riow do you like it?" "Like it tiptop. better than a janihor?" Another: "Docum't this freeze you up?" "Can't freeze me out: I'm here to star." Another: "Making money?" Just taking it in . got ahead now : no bluffing : born in the old Sixth ward, 1825; pay my way every day; more money than I had in the Rockies; took up my stand at this spot because

there's no competition here, and I den't like to run against the newsboys and the old wemen; went over to Jenny McAurey's Mission last night to sleep, and they wanted me to go on the mourners' bench, but I wouldn't; much obliged to you, sir, and good night," The old gentleman likes to rattle away once in a while, but does not tell much about himself. He lost his job, but keeps his pluck; he is hard up, but better off than last autumn; he is far along in life, but the spirit of Young America is in him: himvoice is not strong, but he puts power into it as he calls aloud his papers. whine, not a snarl, not an unparliamentary word can be got out of him. He asks no

charity. Such a man is worthy of his country.

When the wild man of Borneo came to town, did he come as a member of a legislative investigating committee or only as a visiting

The Republican notion of running CHARLES TURNSTILE SAXTON for Governor may be a good one, but it won't work. Frery man is believed to be innocent until proved guilty. Every candidate, Republican as well as Demoerat, should have a fair show. The author of box-stall balloting has been reproduted at every polling place in the State for the inconventence he has caused; and if popular sent could be shown by voting against him. even in one of the booths of his own contrivance, where would be be at?

It is not merely a thing of curickity, but is rather a theme of scientific consideration. philosophic thought, and contingent mystery the operation of the chicken incubator. It is deeper than Danwis, higher than Ausso, and darker than Lo BENDI Lt. It is suggestive. There will be plenty of incubators hatching chickens, besides brooders to take care of them when hatched, at the Poultry Show which opens to-day. If the beholder be a man or a woman of intellect, he or she must think of the enigms of life, its mechanism, and its methodism.

Tammany Halk toking its title to populate larity and public confidence directly from the voters, is not waiting for patronage from anybody. It is strong enough to stand without it.

THE DEMOCRATIC CRISIS. Shall the Party Resist the Attempt of One Man to Destroy lif

From the Atlanta Co. There never was a day nor an hour when the Demogratic party depended more on the acivity and energy of those who sincerely be-

lieve in its principles and who unreservedly endorse its platform pledges and declarations. The emergency, in fact, amounts to a crisis in the affairs of the party. By fraud and misrepresentation its financial pledge has been abslutely reversed. The desires of the people and the whole policy and purpose of the party with respect to the currency system of the country bave been ignored and reversed, and the financial policy dictated by John Sherman has been put in operation.
Concurrently with this breaking down of

Democratic principles and policy, there has been a desperate attack on the Democratic organization wherever the party came in conflict with independentism and Mugwumpery. In Georgia, or in any other Southern State where the efficiency of organization has proved to be the salvation of the social and property interests of the people, any attacks on the Democratic machinery, or any efforts to build up independentism, are deeply resented and ardently resisted, as they ought to be. But in the South to-day there may be witnessed the spectacle of the patronags touters and collar wearers gleefully endorsing the attempt to break down the Democratic organization in New York, an organization that is as necessary to the success of the national party as the unity and harmony of the Democratic machinery in any State in the South.

The Kentucky resolution against the confirmation by a Democratic Senate of Mr. Peck ham is a protest that will be joined in by every Democrat who understands the true inward. ness of the nomination, or who is anxious to maintain the organization of the party in New York or elsewhere. It is no wonder that the Democrats of New York, who wrested that State from Republican control in the face of vast odds, regard the nomination of Peckham to be a Judge of the Supreme Court as an insult and would regard his confirmation as an outrage. It is no wonder the Democrats of the Eentucky House have protested against a resuit that would be in the nature of an attack on the Democratic organization everywhere. Surprise has been expressed that the Democrats of a State that is represented in the Catinet should enter such a protest. But tions do not make pocket boroughs of the States that are represented. When a citizen of a State is placed in a Cabinet, it does not follow that the people of the State are to give their assent to every attack that is made or Democratic interests.

The line must be drawn somewhere. The party must be saved.

THE BONDING FRAUD,

How Long Will Congress Foster a Foreign and Hostile Interest ? To THE ROTTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The con tinuance of the Canadian Pacific bonding fraud, inveighed against by THE SUN edi-

torially on Monday, is one of our national com-

mercial anomalies. While there are two sides to every question, it is impossible for any one to justify a con-tinuance of this fraud on American rallways when the facts are carefully considered. Oue of the chief difficulties in the way of a reform of the abuse is the mistaken notion on the legislators that American railways and railway managers make up a sort of piratical fraternity, always armed, and invariably able

to take care of themselves, no matter how they may be handicapped by unjust legislation, and that existing inequalities do not concern the that existing inequations to the care people, any way.

No doubt American railroads off take care of themselves with their hands untied. But with their united strength they are not able to cope with their Canadian rival when iron-clad laws of this country give all the advantage of the latter.

cope with their Canadian rival when ironclad laws of this country give all the advantage
to the latter.

The question arises in the mind of every
patriotic American: How long will it be before
Congress will look upon American railways as
part of the bone and flesh of the body politic,
as benefactors of the American laborer, and as
indispensable factors in our national prosperity and happinass?

No one can dissociate the destiny of an American trunk line railway from the destinies of a
array number of American people contiguous
to that railway. Like warp and woof they are
woven together. To neglect our own and faster
a foreign interest is an unnatural and unpardmable crime, and yet this is just the anomajous speciacle presented by the relation of our
existing laws to the bonding fraud.

CHABLES T. WHITE.

280 BROADWAY, Feb. 6.

Jags and daggers.

To our Entitle or the hermion Being born and reared where laggers were pleutiful in the midlands of England, it seems odd to read that in "a remote and sequestered part of England" jaggerastili exist. There are thousands of men who have no other name far their daily work. What would be called "hauling" here by transfers is there called "jarging" by lac-gers—notably basiling troustons to the firmers and the pig from from the formaces to rancoad or canal. the pig fron from the formaces to falroad or canal. With them a local applies to a builty tot, as har, the history of bares to the strategy tot, as har, the history of bares to the strategy of the strategy of the properties of the fall of the strategy of the properties of the strategy of the strategy

The area of the earth is 197,000,000 square miles and still Editor Stead wants to reform it.

THE OUTLAY FOR PERSIONS. How Far It May Be Affected by Biscoveries

WARMINGTON, Feb. 7.-II from \$15,000,000 to \$16,000,000 can be saved on the current year's penalon appropriations over those of last year, the help thereby afforded to the Treasury will. be very great. Such a saving is contemplated. in the Pension bill now made up, and the detailed explanation that a sufficient allowance of money has been furnished will be waited for with interest.

In former years efforts to cut down the pension appropriations have resulted in deficits which had to be made up afterward, perhaps by the same Congress. Indeed in the nature of things the annual appropriation bill is often not sufficient for the actual requirements, Le-cause it is based upon estimates founded on previous legislation, whereas the session during which it is passed in sure to contain naw legislation, some of the expenditures for which must be added to ot lightions already incurred, as provided for in the annual pension bill. It may be assumed, however, that costly

pension legislation affection whole classes of claims will not be attempted at this session. and that even bills for individual pensions will be earefully scrutinized. Another point of Importance is the revision of the ponsion list, with a view to removing those who have been Improperly rated, or improperly placed unon it, whether from an incorrect construction of the law or from actual fraud.

As to this latter point there is disclosed a difference of opinion. The removal of names miroperly entered goes on to a greater or ess extent each year, but the capense of agents and others for the investigation and the proof of frauds is also considerable. M-Enlos stated with considerable detail in a cent speech what had teen accompli-

of late in this particular. He referred, for example, to an investigation conducted under secretary Noble which, he said, showed "over 3,000 cases, many of which were improperly and illegally rerated. That abuse has never been corrected." He then indicated that "the work is only begun. We have not more than broken through the crust yet." He also summarized fifty-six cases as examples of frauds recently discovered. He referred to the l'aiti-more, the Norfolk, the New Mexico, the Indian Territory, and the I wa frauds. In the Norfolk, or Drury, frauds, it was shown that in 167 cases of names recommended for dropping from the roll, there had been raid, under the act of 1810), the sum of \$54.074.4%. The probable future payments under life annuity calcu-

able future payments under life-annuity calculations amounted to \$141,290.33. There were other cases under consideration, and, apart from what had been paid out, the entire future expectancy of all cases handled by Drury amounted to about \$500,000.

In New Mexico, out of 214 claims filed by one attorner, ten of the claimants according to Mr. Enfoe, were desertors, forty-lour were not on the rolls at all, eight had no service, one was cashiered, one reported killed in action, and two were never discharged, making sixty-six in all. Special examiners between July 10 and Aug. 31 list reported on 231 claims in New Mexico, and the tominisoner of Pensions, in a statement to the House committee on Appropriations, gives this result:

The amount of actical saving in these 231 cases is included in the statement of treat savings—\$1,100,310.03.

50.0. The amount of future saving to the United States a worthy of attention, and a computation, based on be American tailes of mortality to 6. I these cases, nelicates a future saving to the Government of \$11.

Diff.

The number of cases reported to date is elifemently to times the number on which the above estimate is based, and for that number the amount of fature savings should reach \$1.00 both. To this amount about also be solved the amount of actual savings in chief in statement or settle savings from May to Dec. 1, pc.5.

It should be remembered, too, that there are 14.00. chinds in statement of settles savings from Eay to bee. I. 1913.

It should be remembered, too, that there are I. 448 claims of this character still pending investigation.

Without going further into details, Mr. En-loe's figures would show "a saving, in five months' time, o' almost a million dollars in round numbers." He gave as the number of cases pending Dec. I. 1918, in which fraud was alleged or suspected, I. 448 in New Mex-ico, 549 in Iowa, 539 in Indian Territory, 71 In Tennessee, and is in New York, making 2.753 in all.

ould be noted, however, that this esti-

It should be noted, however, that this estimate of money saved takes in the entire future of life expectancy, so that in a single year the amount by which the annual lension bill would be diminished on that account is comparatively very small. There is also to be considered the question of expense in the investigations. Mr. Morse, in his speech, insisted that many of the suspensions of pensions were unjust, and while swelling the lift of cases in which possible savings might be effected, would result in little or nothing, if justice were done. He cited letters written to himself on the subject.

Many who attack commissioner Lochren's methods are also litter against the assertion made in Mr. Cleveland's messange that 'thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and recent developments by the bureau establish appaling considerates to accomplish lension trauds.' Mr. Lacey insisted that there is no justification for so sweeping a statement. He appealed during a debate on the subject to the members around him as to whether that statement was true of their own neighborhoods, and only one member, a Representative from Georgia, responded: 'He is correct as to my neighbormember, a Henresentative from Georgia, re-sponded: "He is correct as to my neighbor-hood, sir." Mr. Lacey also insisted that the much heralded discoveries of frauds in Balti-more had up to the time when his remarks were made yielded no results at all.

much heralded discoveries of frauds in Baltimore had up to the time when his remarks were made yielded no results at all.

Mr. Enlose mentioned the fact that from April 1 to Dec. 19. 18-33, the proceedings taken at the instituation of the l'ension Bureau showed 137 arrests. 197 indictments, and 105 convictions. A point made from time to time in the House debates on this question was the alleged presence on the pension rolls of 014 men from one Ohio 100-day regiment that never was in battle: but Mr. Lacey insisted that that would turnish no presumption of fraud as the first three months of a man's service as a soldier might be the most trying to his bealth.

There were according to Mr. Dingley, 12. 822 suspensions of pensions under becretary Hoke Smith's order of May 27 last, and between that date and Nov. 1: and 11.23 of these were restored, leaving not quite 3,700 suspension was largely that of the new construction given to the law of 1890. Mr. Van Voorhis gave somewhat different figures on the same subject, name 7, 15,588 suspensions between May 1 and Nov. 1. Mr. Dingley found that in the eight months from March 4 to Nov. 1 the number of cases rejected upon for alleged or suspected fraud was 1,590, and that the allegation was assisted in 388 instances. He considered that at there were on the roll about 192,000 pensioners on July 1, this was a small proportion of frauds established by evidence. Indeed, Commissioner Lochren, when before the House Committee on Appropriations, on being asked what proportion of the claims for pension were fraudulent, said: 'It is not large.' It was,' and he added that, wherever fraud did occur, it resulted oftener from the dishonesty of claim agents than from any other cause.

The general conclusion from what has been said on the subject at the present session would perhaps be that the elimination of rames from the pension from said on the subject at the present session would perhaps be that the elimination of rames from the pension from the dishonesty of claim agents than from an

Paintings by Henry W. Ranger. Mr. Henry W. Ranger is almost a Dutchman

in his method of painting, due probably to

his long life abroad in the North country, where he absorbed a feeling for those delightful qualities of air and light and lovely luminous grays that have characterized the work of the best Putch masters. This influence is felt even in his treatment of New York and New Jersey scenery, as is seen in the thirteen examples of his work now on exhibition at the Macbeth gallery in Fifth avenue, where they will remain for two or three weeks. Even the winter view out of his studio window in Third avenue, across the revaried railroads and the intensely American house tops of the east side, has all the atmospheric effect and color of a scene in its land. A foreup of take in Westehester County "is perhaps the most important and in many wars the strongest of these paintings. It is certainly a work of distinct meri. A sheepaard at highly and a "Mountight Passions" in the lattice Mr. Ranger has showed what can be done to iranslate into beautiful form and color so pressit a pile as the Williamshirgh sugar houses. There are charming Holokel Suburt' and several scapes attaited in tanada that are all expressive in the sum way of a strong and vet tender sone timent for the picturesque and atmospheric beauties of our of dare.

Together with the paintings, Mr. Panger has put on them sumerous sketches and district suggestions and careful drawings of delaids, that were made as preliminary steps toward the finished picture. Macbeth gallery in Fifth avenue, where they

Mendini of the Bush. Perox Plack.

Jess-I wish that football player would ask me for the next dance.

Bess-Why?
Jess-J have a promonition that the call for supports about due.

THE ADDIETT OF INDEPENDENTS. A New Movement to Art in Opposition to

The new Society of Independents, which orened its first asnual exhibition at the off Leavitt Art Rooms, Broadway and Twellin street, on Tuesday, is an organized movement agninst all juries and rewards in art exhiptions. It was started last summer by two or three painters who in the famous role of "We the People," invited all who would to join them. in a picture exhibition in which each contriba

utor to the expenses of the show should hang what he chose and as he chose, the wall spans being first divided equally among them by the drawing of lots. The result is now before us, and from an inspection of the names and performances of the artists who have entered into the movement it would appear to have attracted chiefly amateurs or eccentrics. On its face there d es not appear full justification for the contidence

interest in them. first, and most of all, they have missed the beneficent services of a discriminating jury. Their free-for-all race for wall space has a le mitted numerous children compositions that make it almost impossible for any average of excellence to be maintained. There is almost nothing here that neglit not, or ought not to, have been rejected by any qualified dury. The members of the society, however, recent and repudiate the idea that this is a show of rejected addressor.

of these misguided painters in the public's

As students' work, if these things had been so exhibited, there would be some excuse for considering them seriously. There are a few naintings here of decided promise and fewer still of real excellence of achievement. Here and there one discovers signs of claverness in a technical way, of a good color sense, or of a right ambition in composition, but as a rule the frutt of the Independent movement is not

Mr. Robert Brandogee, Mr. Charles Foster, and Mr. Edward Brooks appear to have organized this Convention of the Neglected and to their support have come Mr. Wedworth Wadsworth, the well-known water colorist of Brooklyn, whose appearance in such company is surprising, though he has done something to justify it by sending some of his least worthy and least representative drawings; Mr. Sylvester Musgrave, Nelson Gardner this first appearance, apparently, on any stage , Arthur E. Davice, M. J. Whaley, Clinton l'eters, Henry H. Swinburne, metal worker; J. P. Davis, the well-known and successful wood engraver; J. Oscar Bunce, "wax figgers;" Mrs. Frances J. White, Genevieve A. Cowles, Rabecca Porter, Annie T. Swinburne, Elizabeth S. Cheever, Ethel Jazvis Whooler, and Glara T. Howard.

The irony of fate has hung Mr. Brandegee's work in the worst place in thegallery, but even the unsatisfactory Eight does not prevent its being seen that three of the portraits that be has sent are excellent in character and apparently faithful as portraits. Mr. Brooks makes perhaps the best showing. He would be an advanced impressionist of the greenery-yellers school but in his "The Oak" especially and the "Early Spring" he has given us clever work and pictures of real beauty of sentiment. His "Orchard" is too weird and intense to be accepted without a protest. Next his group is that of Nelson Gardner, whose crude and feeble painting suggests that the society should, if it will have no jury, at least appoint a sergeantat-arms with some of the powers of censor.

Mr. Arthur B. Davies is not without some feeling for the harmony of color, plainly, and perhaps his drawing is not always to be condemned, but nothing could be more droll than his chief picture, the "Young Mother." It is Indescribably ludicrous, except for the solitary naked little boy leaning on his mother's knee, with his bare and rosy back to the spectator. The mother has the glassy eye of a sleepwalker. The heavy molusses-colored atmo sphere back of her is alive with the most unaccountable little girls without drapery. Some others of Mr. Davies' pictures are not nearly

so bad. Miss Ethel Wheeler's landscapes are grade and cold, but a "Portrait" of a roung girnes an easel painting is decidedly strong and attractive. Elizabeth S. Cheever paints well In some respects, and there is much that is interesting in detail in her large canvas, "New Acquisitions," but the composition, as a whole, is disagreeable. It is a combination of a portrait and some Venetian giass, and there is skilful work in it. "Chen Nous" is a study of sunlight effects in a dining room.

Mr. Musgrave's ballroom scene is interest ing as an experiment in light effects, but it is glaring and gairish in color. His decorative panel. "Summer." a nude study, is very attractive in color effect, though the drawing of the figure is open to criticism. His "Lady in cepted as his best contribution.

Mrs. Frances White shows three interesting portrait studies, and there are other por-traits by M. J. Whaley, Clinton Peters, Rebecca Porter and others, Annie T. Swinburne has some poplars after the manner of Monet, but not too closely, or, it may be added, success Mr. Henry H. Swinburne's bronze and silver

grilles and glass and metal lantern are excel-The exhibition will remain open at the Leavitt Art Rooms for three weeks.

-Nuch of the land classed as "meadow" in the Adl rondack region is a curious awampy sell, covered with regulation that rises so as to hide the underlying cold, dark water. One may walk for miles upon such me dow, the feet sinking into it as into a water-scaled spongs, and deer frequently feed upon the grasses of the meadows, and seemingly enjoy in midsummer the perpetual cool footbath of their pasture.

-One of the surgeons sent abroad by the United States to inspect intending emigrants at European ports says that the knowledge of such inspection by the United States made the assamebile companies ex-fremely careful as to the sort of steerage passengers they accepted. He inspected 15.000 passengers and detained but two, while on this side not a single case of those who passed his imspection was excluded from

... The first hall belonging to the pages race in week ern Pennsylvania was opened a few nights ago, of Arthur street. Pittsburgh, in the presence of 500 colored citizens. The building and furnishing cost \$14. OCC. It was built and is owned by C W. Green, who was once a slave. Mr. Green walked from Faltimore to Pitteburgh in 1872. He obtained a situation as just tor of an office building, saved his money invested in real cetate, and became rich. He owns suren nouses in Pittaburgh and Allegheny, and has also bought the pizutation upon which he worked as a size in Virginia before the war. His aged parents live on this place. He has also established a Raptist church on the form for the benefit of the colored people of that neight

-James T. Johnson is a Democrat, who would like to he a member of the Delaware Legislature, but he learns that his Small settlement of the long-disputed north western boundary of Delaware leaves his house 200 yards exthin the Penne Ivania line. His house is not far distant from that of William Smith, who was officially declared a resident of Penneylvania forth of years ago while serving in the Delaware Legislature. and weathenceforward called the "gentleman from Fenneylvania" Another neighbor of Johnson a is all old lady, who, after being long almost from boroid mue, asparanted her intention to go back in Pennetl vania and end har days in that State. When however

—Bremen, the factour distinct scapes, has add saids an efficial communication to Carleville, Trun first two calls of the earth have then companyoned as a second as firemen charges and tharker lie admits, the tobaparked at the salar place and all pper fermer take for elect of the samples for to the Reymen tobacco importers. The era accordanced that they would give so orders for Clarkeville tobacce main a so incy caply about have been received to the lar of complaint. The Clarkeville Telecom be-Frade, which had already been investigating the 9 stop of fraudulent tobacco packing, not only sent a f and satisfactory resty to Brames, but Manked the to porters for their circular of complaint, and here is a Clarksville in likely to maintain her good reputs to the telesco inserting world: Clarksvitte is a common section of Montaness. county, up on the Kentucky harder and the drivet of a large telescongressing area. As Estimen is a com-port of extensive trade, neither theresisted are not other American tehacco depoi can he contertants when the Brames tobacen importure look assumes as